RISING UP ANGRY

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LIVING IN THE BOTTLE

What is the Number One, dangerous drug problem in the United States today? Heroin addiction? Downers? Speed? Cocaine? None of these. Alcohol is the drug whose grip on the American people is so strong that it's effects dwarf the problems of all other drugs combined.

Here are some statistics:

•The National Council on Alcoholism estimates that there are 9 million alcoholics in this country and that each directly affects approximately 4 other people (spouse, children, parents).

•Only 3% to 5% of all alcoholics are the stereotyped "skid-row bum", and 10% are in hospitals hopelessly psychotic or brain-damaged, while the remaining 85% lead "seemingly normal" lives.

•Drinking is responsible for 25,000 of the 60,000 auto deaths yearly.

•33% of all suicides are alcoholics.

•24% of all alcoholics die violent deaths (accidents, falls, fires, etc.)

•40% of all male admissions to state mental hospitals are alcoholics.

•1 out of every 5 arrests in the U.S. (19.7%) is for drunkenness, and an additional 1 out of 12 arrests (8.6%) is for driving under the influence.

•Alcoholism yearly costs the national economy over $7,000,000,000 (for health and social services, property damage, absenteeism, and other results.)

These are cold facts. They are shocking but they don't begin to express the agony of living with an alcoholic or being one.

All of us know alcoholics. It may be one of our parents, a friend, or our husband or wife. We've all seen this problem and it's growing. . . . among whites, Blacks, Latinos, Indians. . . . among all of us, and it's growing fastest among women and teen-agers. Every day more of us are "living in the bottle".

HOW DOES ALCOHOL AFFECT US?

Intoxication comes from the word "toxic" which means "poison". When we drink any liquor we are actually poisoning ourselves a little. That's why we feel high. Drinking small amounts of alcohol, even regularly, over a long period of time, doesn't have any proven harmful effects on the body. However, if a person regularly drinks more than a small amount, it begins to destroy the body.

When we drink liquor it goes from our mouth to our stomach and then to our small intestines. It's in the small intestines that most of the alcohol is "digested" into the blood stream. When the alcohol in the blood hits our brain, we feel high.

Alcohol works on the brain like a depressant. Our body slows down, our reflexes slow down, and the part of the brain that controls our inhibitions slows down. Some people feel happier and forget their troubles. Some loose their shyness and make love more easily. Others get mean and want to fight. And others feel sorry for themselves. Everyone acts differently.

Because alcohol is a poison, the body tries to get rid of it as quickly as possible. Only between 2% and 10% of the alcohol is eliminated in our urine and sweat. The other 90% is gotten rid of by our liver where the alcohol is changed by chemicals into acetaldehyde and then into acetate. The acetate goes back into the blood stream where it finally becomes carbon dioxide and water. But converting large and frequent amounts of alcohol takes its toll on the liver and kidneys, where scar tissue and fat begin to build up to protect the organs that contact the alcohol.

Since heavy drinkers usually eat improperly, and take worse care of themselves in general, other diseases are common to alcoholics like anemia, vitamin deficiencies, heart trouble and brain damage, to name a few.

WHO IS AN ALCOHOLIC?

An alcoholic can be anyone. If you name 20 of your friends, odds are at least 1 of them is alcoholic or will be soon. Every alcoholic is different. Each has his own story, her own reasons, but they all have one thing in common: They NEED to drink- they are all "living in the bottle".

NEXT ISSUE. . .

LIVING IN THE BOTTLE / PART 2

Can anything be done about alcoholism?

BOYCOTT GRAPES • LETTUCE • GALLO WINES

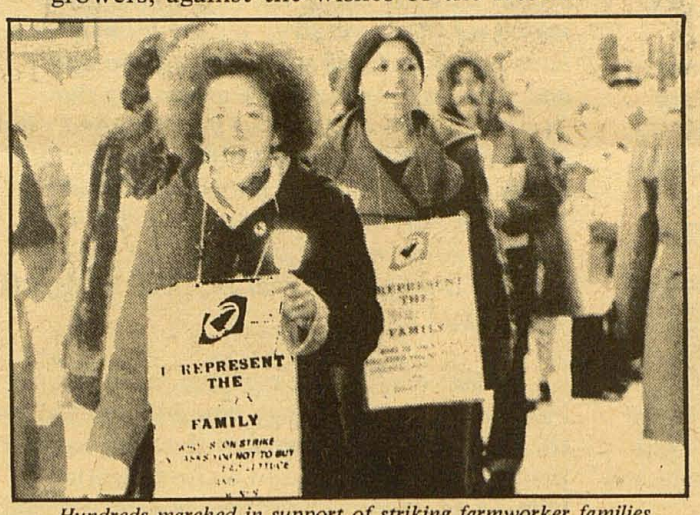
All of us have been hit hard by the drastic price increases and mounting goods shortages which we've faced in the past year. No one, though, has felt the pinch more than America's migrant farmworkers, 800,000 of whom are children under the age of 16. They are among the nation's lowest paid laborers, though their employers include some of the wealthiest corporations in the world, such as Tenneco, whose farm landholdings in the Southwest are larger than the entire state of Rhode Island.

According to U.S. government studies the job-related death rate for farmworkers is 300% greater than the national average. The U.S. Public Health Service reports that the life expectancy of a farmworker is a mere 49 years, while the average American lives to be 72. A team of lawyers recently found that as many as 83% of the farms in California were in violation of state laws requiring sanitary toilets for employees, while more than 88% of the farms did not even provide safe drinking water. Farmworkers endure all of this for an average annual income of $4,000 a year.

Tired of these oppressive conditions, farmworkers organized their own union in the late 60's—United Farm Workers of America—and began signing contracts with growers that would remedy some of the problems. But in 1970, growers began signing contracts with the Teamsters, rather than UFW. The growers wanted the Teamsters to represent the workers because they did not demand as much as the UFW. But the Teamsters did not represent the workers.

"The Teamsters have our contracts, but the UFW has our workers"—a spokesman for Inter-Harvest, the largest lettuce grower in California (Nation 9/3/73).

In August, 1970, when it was announced that the lettuce growers had signed with the Teamsters, the UFW called for a strike of lettuce workers. 7000 people walked out in what the LA TIMES (8/26/70) called the *"largest farm strike in U.S. history."* Two years later the California Supreme Court, in a 6-1 decision, ruled that the Teamsters had acted in secret collusion with the lettuce growers, against the wishes of the lettuce



Hundreds marched in support of striking farmworker families in the Candlelight March downtown on December 20.

workers. Their ruling stated that:

"'...a majority of field workers desired to be represented by the UFW and expressed no desire to have the Teamsters represent them" (LA TIMES 12/30/72).

The grape pickers also made clear their desire to have UFW representation after the growers signed with the Teamsters in 1973. Over 90% of the workers in Coachella Valley went on strike, despite efforts by the Teamsters and the growers to keep workers in the field (LA TIMES 4/17/73).

The UFW has won landslide victories in every poll or election taken among grape and lettuce workers. The most recent poll was conducted by an independent group of religious leaders, Congressmen, and Congressional aides, in April, 1973. Nearly 1000 grape pickers in 31 different field were asked to indicate their preference. 80 workers voted for the Teamsters, 78 for no union at all, and 795 for the United Farm Workers (NEWSWEEK 5/21/73).

The UFW has repeatedly called for secret ballot elections, but the Teamsters have adamantly refused to allow them. They claim that the workers have indicated their position by signing thousands of petitions authorizing the Teamsters to represent them. NEWSWEEK reporter Peter Greenberg examined these petitions, however, and found that *"the signatures on a number of pages were remarkably similar."* (5/21/73).

So now the farmworkers must struggle against the giant agribusinesses and the Teamsters Union. This is quite a task, yet thousands of these farmworkers, members of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, are now on strike.

They are struggling for better working conditions, a living wage, and the right to determine the union of their choice. Their success depends on our support, which we can give by boycotting all non-UFW iceberg lettuce, table grapes and Gallo wines. The grape and lettuce boycott has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, the United Auto Workers, the National Council of Churches, the United Steel Workers of America, and local labor and religious leaders across the country. Please give it your support, too, and help the farmworkers secure their basic rights.

To help, contact the United Farm Workers of America, 1300 S. Wabash, Chicago, Illinois. Phone: 939-5120.

UNLESS YOU SEE THIS UNION LABEL

REACH OUT
HURRY TOMORROW
Blinded so many years
by the darkness of society
A woman searches for Identity.
Aware of the need to more than survive
Not satisfied "half-alive"
Struggles against insecurity
Embedded by this culture.
What Realizations lie ahead?
One can only wonder
She gains strength through knowledge
which frees her mind
And confidence that assures her
She will find herself in time.
Reach out!
Escape the darkness of society
As the journey of
one ray to the sun
Our sisterhood objective
Free society created by love.
by Mandy Hurst
Woodcut/LNS Women's Graphics Collective
Davis

G.I.S GO ON STRIKE

GI's in Germany have been fighting for the right to wear their hair the way they want for several months (see RISING UP ANGRY Vol. 6 No. 7 & 9). On November 25, the struggle intensified as 27 Black, white and Chicano soldiers of C Battery 94th Artillery Berlin Brigade went on strike in solidarity with Black haircut resistor Rufus Thompson and in protest against steadily worsening working and living conditions in their battery.

Thompson, the only Black to be charged with haircut violations, had charges dropped against him by the brass so he could be transferred away from his supporters, When the GI's learned of the attempt to transfer Thompson, they decided to strike and refused to fall out for formation on the 25th. The striking GI's issued a statement that said:

"Rufus Thompson, the only Black GI involved in the haircut struggle in Berlin, has been pressured and threatened to make him end his involvement in the struggle. This has been a racist tactic by the Brass to make the struggle an all-white, segregated movement. He resisted, so they dropped all charges in order to kick him out of Berlin and remove him from the support he has here.

"We have come to the last possible action on our part to change the conditions under which we work and live. We are human. We have minds to think with, but our thoughts and feelings are constantly abused by our 'superiors.' We are tired of being abused. We are tired of being ignored. We will make ourselves heard one way or another... We have tried every avenue of approach to this problem and gone through almost every channel... We have only one alternative. That alternative is to STRIKE!"

After reading the men the mutiny act and informing them that they could be hanged for their strike, the officers sent the men to their barracks. That afternoon an investigating board was set up to hear the strikers' grievances and demands. Rufus Thompson's transfer orders were placed on hold. At this writing it is not known what charges will be brought against the strikers.

RELATED INCIDENTS

Pvt. Robert M. Nuchow, one of the haircut resistors, was found guilty of refusing to

Robert Nuchow

cut his hair and sideburns to army regulation length. For that he was sentenced to 6 months hard labor.

Meanwhile on the other side of the world.....

On Sunday, September 10, the entire Motor Transport section of HQ Battery, 2/12, Camp Hague, Okinawa—over 40 people—refused to work until their living and working conditions were changed. Instead of going to work that day, they called a meeting, presented their grievances to the Motor Transport Officer, and refused to work until they saw the Commanding General.

The strike was an incredible success. In the week following the one-day work stoppage, sweeping improvements were instituted in the mess halls, barracks, and working conditions around 2/12, Camp Hague, considered by almost everyone on the island to be the most rundown base on Okinawa.

Chinese-American Seaman Convicted Of "Striking An Officer"

Leon Louie, a 19 year old Seaman 1st Class in the U.S. Navy, was convicted by a five-man military court on Dec. 6 for throwing a "chocolate cream pie" at Chief Warrant Officer Timothy Curtin during morning formation last Sept. 27 at Port Hueneme Naval Base in southern California.

Louie was found guilty of Article 90, "striking an officer' which is usually used in cases where weapons are used to harm or kill superior officers. He is to be demoted to Seaman 2nd Class, confined to base for two months, and fined one month's salary, payable over two months, which amounts to $400.

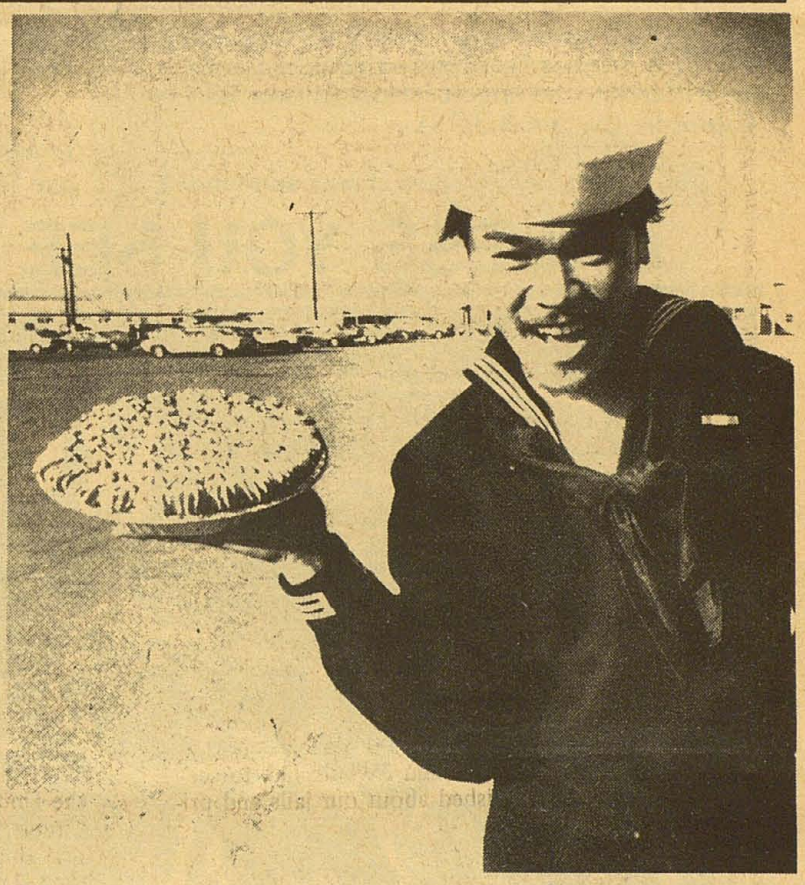
NAVY RACISM

Although military cases are kept out of public attention, much interest was generated around the Louie case in the press and in the Asian communities. Many people feel that had the pie-thrower been white, the Navy would not have responded with such disciplinary action; William G. Smith, Louie's civilian lawyer, stated,"We have the feeling that if our client was not a member of a minority group, he would not be facing a Navy court-martial. If the pie-thrower had been Caucasian, he would have been given a less severe captain's mast and the matter would have been treated like a joke."

Leon Louie (far right)

Soupy Sales and Louie (above)

Timothy Curtin, now a lieutenant (right)



RAISING MORALE

Louie contends that the pie-throwing was to raise morale in the ranks. The warrant officer, Curtin, had recently been harassing the seamen for petty things such as their hair length, apparently because the seamen had expressed discontent with the anticipated transfer of the crew to the new U.S. naval operations in the Indian Ocean. At the time of the incident, Curtin did not file charges, since the pie did not actually hit him in the face but rather only brushed his arm. It was 2 weeks later that the Commanding Officer ordered charges to be filed.

During the trial, comedian Soupy Sales testified on behalf of the defense, stating that of all the 19,000 pies thrown in his career, he had never been arrested. Sales stated that pie-throwing is not an act of malice, just a form of good fun. The judge, a close friend of the Commanding Officer, treated the case with hostility, never once recognizing motions made by the defense. Under military law, there is no appeal unless it is a case of dishonorable discharge. Presently, Louie's defense is trying to obtain a general discharge instead of accepting the sentence of the court.

Reprinted from GETTING TOGETHER

Editorial

FACING THE NEW YEAR

Every year at this time we try to reflect on the old year and see what the new year will bring us. In our New Years 1974 issue we made 2 predictions: (1) that there would be an economic recession in the U.S. and (2) that Richard Nixon would be forced from office. Of course, both of these came true.

These two events underline the fact that 1974 was indeed a year of great change and disorder. Not only are we currently involved in a recession with unemployment increasing daily; we are also in the midst of spiraling inflation with consumer prices rising twice as fast as workers wages. This economic disarray has never happened before. Certainly our economy is in disorder and the outlook for the next year – in fact, for the overall capitalist economic situation – is not good. The economy will get worse and poor and working people will suffer greater economic hardships. This in turn will trigger a more militant and organized response by people to get what is rightfully theirs.

While all of the confusion and disorder in our political and economic system might be seen as "bad" by some, in actuality this disorder is being caused by the existing power structure's unwillingness to yield to people who are fighting for and winning, more human rights and freedom. That makes the disorder good and positive. Out of the present disorder there will eventually emerge a new order - a people's order. Of course, we're not trying to minimize the enormous suffering that people will face because of the recession and the political chaos, but what we are trying to point out is that from this negative will come a positive.

Internationally, the people of Greece and Portugal have thrown off dictatorships and begun re-establishing freedom in their countries. Many African colonies, led by Guinea-Bissau, are fighting for and winning their freedom. The struggle in Indochina is continuing. And the United Nations has become a relevant world body for the first time, reflecting the realities of the changing world. The recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people is a prime example.

Here at home, people have become aware of the rip off called the "energy crisis", "recession", "inflation", "stagflation" etc. and have begun combatting the large monopolies. Progressive movements within the trade unions such as the Arnold Miller victory in the United Mine Workers and the Sadlowski election in the United Steelworkers are the beginnings of a new labor militancy. Consumers, too, are realizing the need to organize in order to survive.

Our national political system is also suffering from great disorder as a president, vice president, cabinet members, and congressmen have been forced out of office and into prisons for their corruption. We now have a president and vice president who were not elected by the people. And President Ford's popularity has declined to the point where less than half the people approve of the way he is handling the job.

Here in Chicago the corruption of the political system has been just as obvious with alderman after alderman being indicted, convicted and sentenced to jail. Policemen have also been caught taking bribes, making shakedowns, and involved in rapes. More and more people are looking for new, radical political alternatives to the present system.

Black and other non-white people have been fighting to end racial prejudice and discrimination. The recent victory by the Afro-American Patrolmen's League to end discrimination in the Chicago Police Department is a local example. The acquittal of American Indian Movement leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means for their role in the Wounded Knee takeover is also significant. The size of Puerto Rico Solidarity Day in New York

[Continued. Please turn to page 6]

Letters to Rising Up Angry

THOUGHTS FROM PRISON

Dear Friends,

Please send me a subscription to your publication. I believe that I can qualify as a prisoner having served 11½ years of a "Natural Life" sentence.

Your article on the Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles was excellent and I would like to see more such facts published about our jails and prisons.

"Mistrust all those in whom the impulse to punish is powerful. The hangman and the bloodhound look out of their faces."
–Nietzsche

"No one is more ferocious in demanding that the murderer or the rapist pay for his crime than the man who has felt strong impulses in the same direction."
–Weihofer

Thank you.

Bob Weess No. 110406
P.O. Box E
Jackson, Michigan
49204

IN MEMORIUM

Dear Rising Up Angry,

Please put this in your paper.

In memory of John – "Juice's", "Rev." – Martin, a brother who will never be forgotten. "It takes more than guns to kill a man."

Love from your friends.

Mike the Freak
Chicago, Ill.

ABORTION DEVELOPMENTS

Dear Rising Up Angry,

In a decision announced October 30, 1974, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, with jurisdiction over Chicago, concluded that the Abortion Regulations adopted by the Chicago Board of Health could not stand. In response to an appeal filed by T.R.M. Howard and the Friendship Medical Center, a facility which performs a major share of the first trimester abortions completed in Chicago, the Court ruled that the Abortion Regulations are "quite extensive and are applicable to any place . . . in which abortions are performed without regard to the trimester involved." The Court stated the Chicago Board of Health treated differently the medical procedure involved with performing an abortion, making its regulation much more restrictive than for other medical procedures which have similar health risks for the patient. In so doing, the fundamental right of the patient to seek and obtain an abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy was infringed upon.

What this means is that abortion clinics in Chicago are subject to regulation by the Illinois Department of Public Health alone. While these regulations are adequate to assure good health care to women seeking abortions, enforcement and continued monitoring of all facilities is difficult due to the Department's state-wide jurisdiction and limited staff. Knowing this, fly-by-night abortion mills might be encouraged to set up their operations in or near the city where they can be assured a high patient volume and limited observation by health authorities.

It is with some irony that while court litigation was proceeding during this past September and October, representatives from a majority of the abortion clinics in Chicago were meeting in an attempt to organize a lobbying effort to negotiate a more reasonable set of operating guidelines with the Board of Health. Two points of contention with the existing rules were the major concern: 1) to eliminate the 24-hour waiting period between the time of pre-abortion medical evaluation and counselling of the patient and the actual abortion; 2) to leave the requirement of a histologic examination of removed tissues to the discretion of the attending physician.

After a meeting of the clinic coalition with

LETTERS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

RISING UP ANGRY regularly prints letters from readers, though letters published do not necessarily express the views of Rising Up Angry. Of course, not all letters that we receive can be printed. Letters that are signed receive first priority, although we will withhold names on request. We reserve the right to edit letters (primarily for length).

Address all letters to: **RUA, Box 3746, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois 60654.**

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editorial

Continued from page 5

indicated the strength of the movement for a free and independent Puerto Rico (More than 20,000 came to Madison Square Garden from all around the country).

And the women's movement has grown tremendously, winning equal pay for equal work in many places as well as more and more elective positions. In fact, the tremendous humane potential of the women's movement is just beginning to be realized.

Recognizing this, the United Nations in resolution 3010 proclaimed the year 1975 International Women's Year in order to promote equality between men and women. We feel that this is a good theme for 1975 and represents the tremendous advances women around the world will make this year. As the U.N. points out women have a large role to play by "assisting in combatting colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination," as well as fighting for their rights as women. So, we too have adopted the theme: 1975, International Women's Year.

So as we look back over the old year and anxiously anticipate the new, we see that the disorder that characterized 1974 will intensify and will make times hard for all of us. But we can also see that the determination of people to be free and equal that was so strong last year, will grow even stronger this year. So we move into International Women's Year with the strength to withstand the hardships and the spirit to enjoy our increasing victories in the struggle for total human liberation!

letters continued

LETTERS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Board of Health representatives, such a compromise was achieved, one week before the Appeals Court decision negating all city regulations was announced, voiding all negotiated changes.

This chain of events seems to fit the pattern of the Board of Health's general foot-dragging on the abortion issue. Their regulations, when finally made operative months after the Supreme Court Ruling, were overly restrictive, practically inviting a suit from pro-abortion groups. It is certainly hoped that Board members would be aware of the consequences to women's health care once the Regulations were declared illegal. Then, again perhaps that's just what the Board is counting on: a flock of abortion mills springing up and the resulting public outcry from dubious practices such as performing abortions on women who are not pregnant and charging exhorbitant referral or laboratory fees, not to mention deaths from botched procedures. The the Board could rise up and say "see, we told you so" and the very vocal anti-abortion forces in Chicago might have a hefty lever to further their lobbying efforts for an anti-abortion amendment. It kind of makes you wonder.

Health Evaluation & Referral Service
of the Chicago Women's Liberation Union

WOMEN IN

"What men can do, women can do," was a phrase I heard over and over on my trip to China in May of this year.

China's women struck me as confident in themselves and optimistic about their liberation; where things weren't yet up to their standards they still felt progress was being made and that things were improving.

Up until 1949, most women, along with the majority of the population in China, lived a marginal existence. Hunger and disease, lack of decent housing, cruel exploitation by feudal landlords or foreign capitalists were the order of the day. In addition to suffering exploitation by landlords or factory-owners, women were also oppressed by a Confucian code of law that made them totally subordinate to their fathers, husbands or eldest sons. Frequently, women's feet were bound in childhood, leaving them only able to hobble about as adults; in any case they weren't expected to leave the house much. Wife beating was common and girl children were often sold into servitude by destitute families. Many women were forced into concubinage or prostitution. Often married women spent years in pregnancy and childbirth with little or no medical attention only to have all the children, who were the only security in old age, die.

Now, all this is in the past and many problems faced by women in the U.S. have been solved in China, too. Women in China measure their progress not by some standard of how things might be but by progress made since 1949. Always gains have come from a predominantly male-led Communist Party and women have organized within this framework. The experience of Chinese women has convinced them this is the path to their liberation – and it seems to be true to this American observer.

PRODUCTION

Liberation by and through production was the dominant definition of the goals of the women's organizations and representatives we visited. Official party policy has explicitly called for the full participation of women in all institutions in society: to fail to achieve this would, in the Chinese view, jeopardize the revolution. Women must be brought into industry, and women's work must be socialized for two purposes. First, women become part of the workforce which transforms the world; they draw a salary and so gain independence from the family authority relationships and a say in the affairs outside the home. Second, women are an important force; in Mao's words, they "hold up half the sky," and a developing country like China will only succeed if it can involve the whole populace in industrialization. So bringing women into production benefits both the women and the whole country.

The heavy industrial units we visited (docks, steel mills, oil refineries) have between 15-50% women workers. In Tientsin we spoke to a woman who was the first woman worker in a steel mill. "The old workers didn't want to accept me," she told us. "They thought women couldn't do machinery work. These wrong ideas go away gradually. The factory took eight of us for testing. The women did the work well, the men comrades summed it up – women are very clever and grasp techniques quickly. Now, there are 1,307 of us at the factory." This is an important pattern in the education of Chinese men and women for socialism. A Confucian saying, for example, that women can't do certain kinds of work, is opposed to the direct experience that they can. A major goal of Mao Tse Tung thought is just this kind of transformation of thought patterns – breaking away from traditional rules of conduct and relying on what is experienced.

Chinese women receive equal pay for equal work, and the jobs that are still considered "men's work" are the heaviest and most backbreaking – not the most skilled. Since salary differentials are based on length of work, not skill or place in the factory hierarchy, women's pay is gradually equalling men's as they work longer.

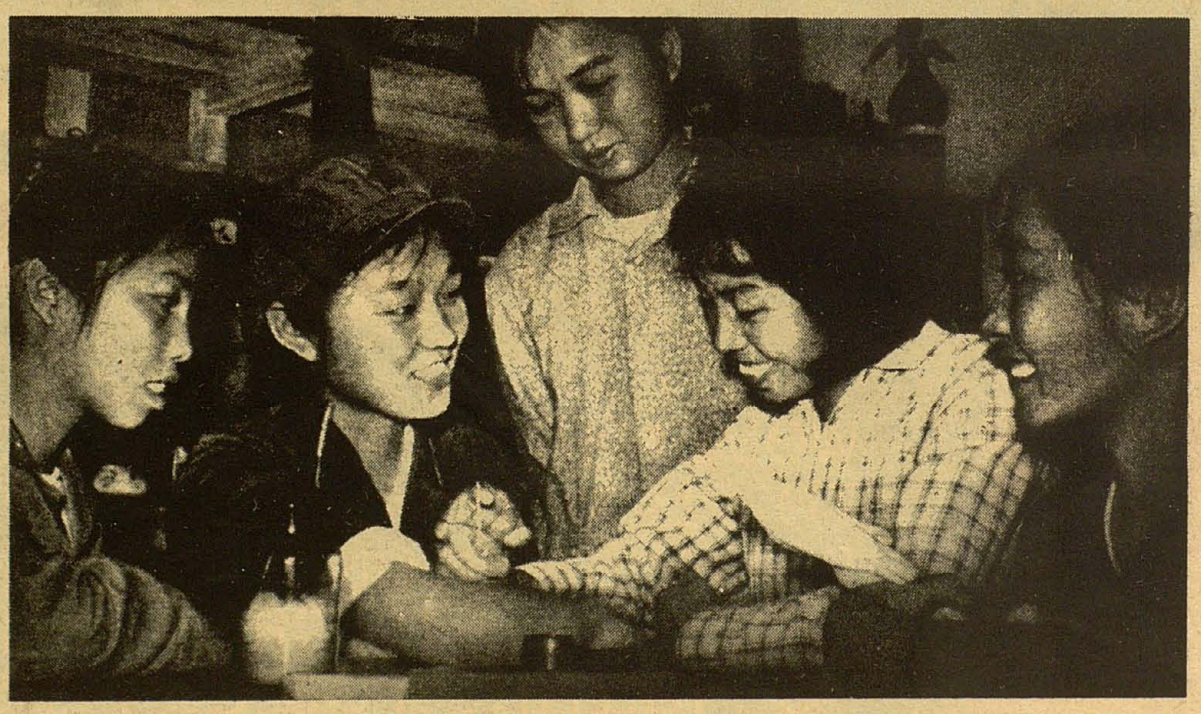
[Clockwise from top right], Machinist Yu Ching-fen, brigade accountant Wang Hua-chih goes over production figures, young women learning acupuncture from a People's Army doctor, and young girls in dance practice. Chinese women are working for equality with men as well as working to build the country.

CHINA

From an article by Judy MacLean, in Edcentric Magazine, November, 1974.

part 2 of a series on:

NEW CHINA



LEADERSHIP

The place where Chinese women have farthest to go yet is leadership. All revolutionary committees we asked about had some women, but only neighborhood committees had half or more women. In Tientsin a factory committee must be at least 25% women to be recognized, but this wasn't the case in other cities. The higher you go in government, the fewer women you find. Still, there appear to be more women in management and government positions in China than in the U.S. And women feel this situation is gradually changing. One of the functions of the newly reconstituted Women's Federation is to train women cadres and transport them to other parts of society "in a Big Way." In China they would not just put an unqualified woman on a revolutionary committee just for quota. In general, the women we spoke to seemed to feel that although there was a long way to go, they were gaining in leadership each year.

HOUSEWORK

A lot of housework in China has been socialized. Workers can get inexpensive, nutritious meals in factory and neighborhood canteens. Daycare is available for all who want it in neighborhoods and workplaces for between 50¢ and $1.50 per month. Homes are small and from our visits to homes we saw that Chinese men and women take great pride in sharing what housework remains in the home. At one apartment the wife spoke with our delegation while the husband cooked lunch. They seemed eager to show us this arrangement.

CHILD REARING

Most women in China continue working after their children are born. They get 56 days of paid maternity leave and when they return to work they get a half hour off from work each morning and afternoon to nurse the baby who stays in the factory nursery for the next eighteen months or so. After that, the child can go to either neighborhood or factory daycare, and twenty-four hour care is also available. A woman may, of course, choose to raise her children at home herself, and another popular alternative is to have grandparents care for children. This is especially true on People's Communes, where daycare is often set up only during the busy season. We saw many grandfathers as well as grandmothers in the parks with their children.

SEXUALITY AND PERSONAL LIFE

I never saw a dance or play that had any connotations of sexuality. Much art in China reinforces the view of women as capable and strong, rather than attractive.

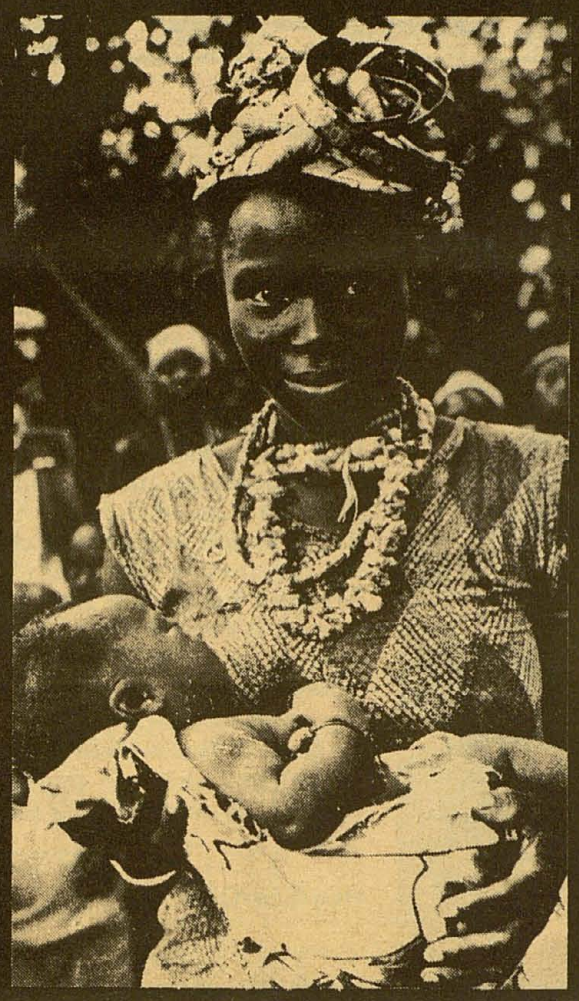
Women are viewed as comrades by men and it seemed to make relationships at work that I observed much smoother than here in the U.S. There was no paternalistic teasing or expectation that women be cute – they were taken seriously. I found this attitude on the part of Chinese men very comfortable.

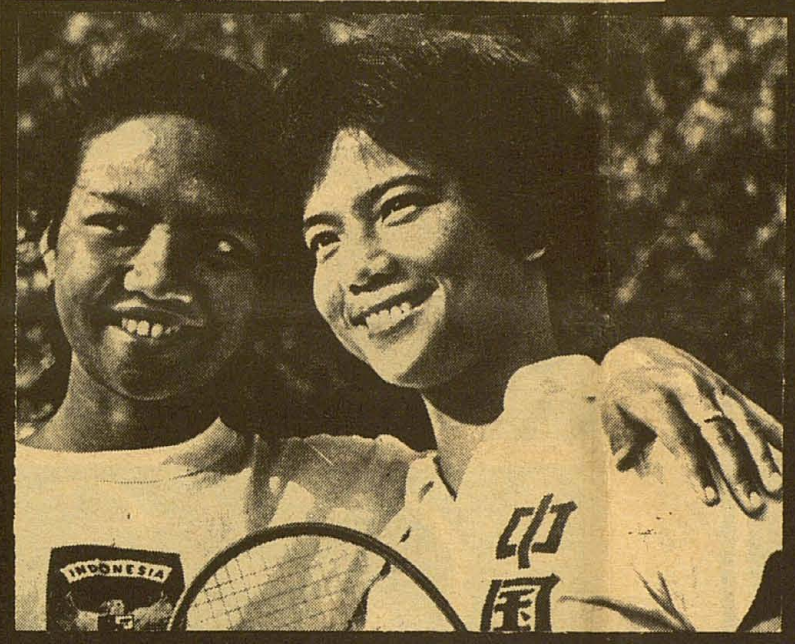
However, this goes along with what we in the West can only call a lack of sexual freedom. Nuclear family life is still very strong and is clearly the main organization of living units, although people have some independence from each other as each family member has a salary or pension of her/his own after the age of sixteen or so. We were told that abortion and contraception, while widely available, are not necessary for single women. Divorce, while easy to get, is rare. No one we talked to had been divorced or knew anyone who had. Usually couples are reconciled with help from fellow workers, political comrades, people nearby in the neighborhood or the neighborhood residence committee. And homosexuality is considered a mental illness.

I think it is a mistake to label these sexual attitudes "Puritan". The other side of Victorian propriety was mistresses and prostitution; in China the lack of sexual freedom hits both sexes equally. China has eliminated the sexual objectification of women as no other society has; it remains to be seen if a human society can combine this great advance with more sexual freedom for both sexes. The Chinese, women and men, do not appear at this time to see this as a goal.

I should also mention that the general supportiveness of a society where everyone is trying to "serve the people" and the good, friendly vibes in daily life meet a great many needs for the Chinese that Americans try to fulfill through sexual relationships. Chinese don't have the kind of nagging insecurities created by a competitive society where there is not enough of anything – food, housing, prestige – to go around. And they don't look for the meaning of life in their sexual relationships. They find it instead in participating in transforming their whole society. Everyone knows why she or he is needed in this effort.

On my three-week trip to China I may have mistaken today's trends for more lasting features of Chinese society and vice versa. There may also be gaps in my understanding. But from what I saw, the strides made by Chinese women and the values they hold are things feminists in the U.S. can't ignore. It's not just a tiny minority there, experimenting, it's a whole society, 800 million strong, changing the role of women. And it's working.





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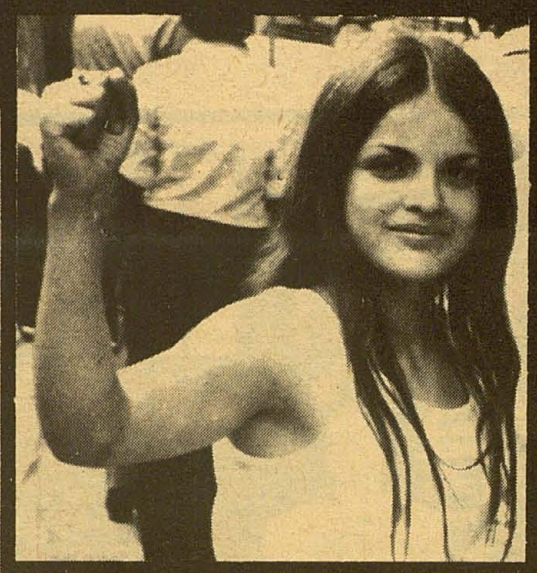
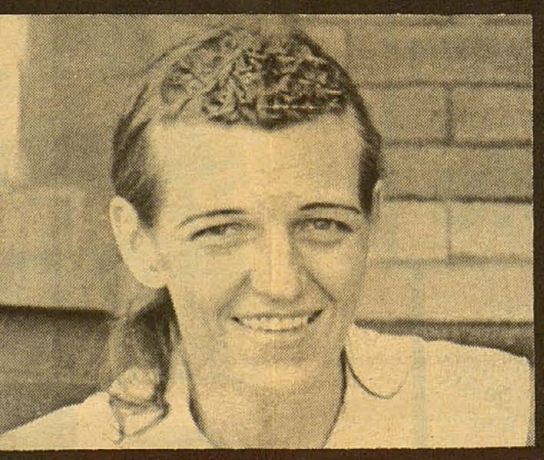
WOMEN HAVE A LARGE ROLE
TO PLAY BY ASSISTING IN COM-
BATTING COLONIALISM, APARTHEID
AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, AS WELL
AS FIGHTING FOR OUR RIGHTS AS WOME





1975 INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR

ROLE
IN COM-
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ATION, AS WELL
RIGHTS AS WOMEN.

Salsedo Press

On Friday, December 20, Salsedo Press, a print shop run co-operatively by 15 men and women on Chicago's near West side, held a party to celebrate the official opening of its expanded new facilities at 320 N. Damen. Over 100 people, who know about Salsedo's dedicated work for the community, were there. The opening of the new shop is also a good time to acquaint others in Chicago with what the fine people of Salsedo are doing, and what Salsedo might be able to do for them.

THE PAST

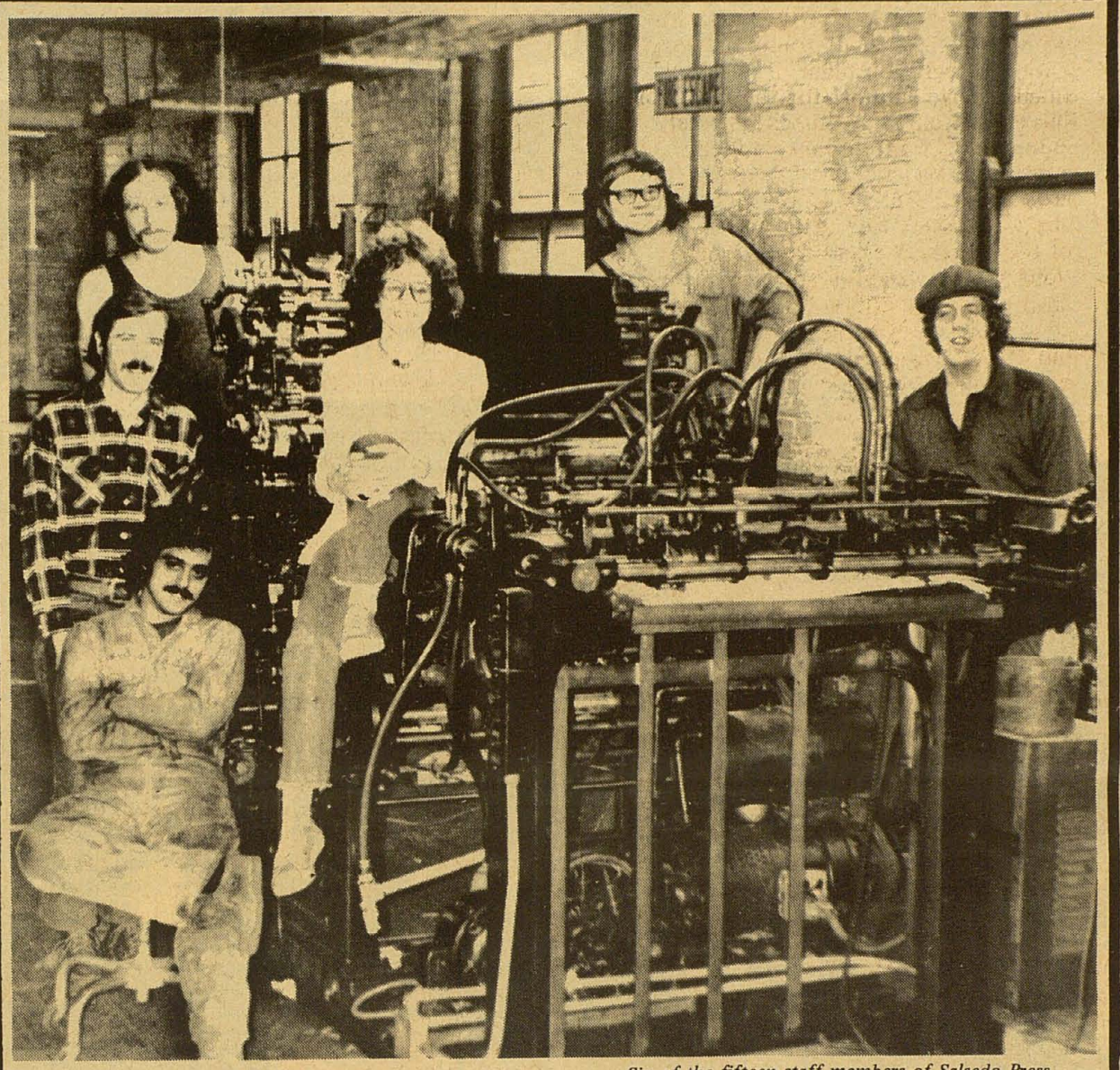
The print shop has come a long way since it was started in September of 1969. It began in Champaign, Ill., at the peak of anti-Vietnam war sentiment. Progressive people in the area could not find a printer who would do their work without censoring it. So about six people bought some equipment, took a crash course in printing, and set up a co-op on Main St., doing low-cost work and learning to be printers at the same time.

The shop lasted 2½ years, until the summer of 1972. By that time the political climate had changed and many felt the shop had gone as far as it could in Champaign. So the shop split up, with some people joining another shop to learn to become more expert printers, while others returned to Chicago with the idea of setting up a print shop here – a shop that could give groups and individuals working to improve their communities a place to have their printing done well at a reasonable price.

It took almost a year to get everything organized in Chicago – to open the first offices at Milwaukee and Paulina, to get old equipment up from Champaign and buy new equipment, and to get everyone together. The new shop was named after Andrea Salsedo, a N.Y. printer who was arrested during the infamous Palmer Raids in 1920 for printing "controversial" literature and was pushed from the 14th story of the police building in N.Y. Slowly, with a lot of hard work, the Salsedo Press in Chicago grew in people, equipment, and reputation.

TODAY

Today, in its new offices, the shop prints pamphlets, brochures, books, tickets, posters – in fact, just about anything. About 75% of Salsedo's work is done for community groups like the United Farm Workers, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, women's groups, and Rising Up Angry. Groups, and individuals, like these get special consideration on the cost of their printing. The rest of Salsedo's printing is straight commercial work, which is done at a lower rate than anywhere else in the city. Salsedo is interested in printing for any group or individual, but will not print anything that is racist, sexist, or against the interests of the people.



Six of the fifteen staff members of Salsedo Press

Printers for the People

The not-for-profit shop is run collectively with everyone having a say about how it is operated. Most of the workers specialize in one of five areas – office, camera, stripping, printing, and bindery. Six of the people are full-time, and 9 work part-time. A few are paid, but most volunteer their time and labor.

Everyone at Salsedo is also in one of two study groups, which discuss the various problems facing our communities and society, as well as the ideas and methods of groups in Chicago that are trying to solve these problems. Since Salsedo works with many of these groups, these meetings have a practical influence on the shop's work, and also build up a unity among the workers that results in a pride in doing the best possible work for people, which is Salsedo's trademark.

THE FUTURE

Salsedo feels it can do at least twice as much as it does at present. They hope to eventually do enough commercial work that they will be able to do work for community groups at near cost. They also want to be able to work with others in publishing and distributing information that they feel people would find useful but is not now available.

America has been called a communications jungle. And anyone working for change knows how important printing is, and how much Chicago has needed a shop that is dependable, reasonably priced, high-quality, and truly dedicated to the service of people. Salsedo is that shop. We urge people to go there with their printing needs.

Salsedo Press

320 N. Damen
Chicago, Illinois
Phone: 666-1674

NEWS AT A GLANCE

National

20,000 March Against Racism In Boston

A crowd of over 20,000 people converged on Boston, Mass. December 14 to defend the rights of Boston's Black community and oppose the terror that has been whipped up around the city's schools integration plan. The march, called to give support for the right for Black children to go to school safely, was endorsed by trade unions, students, community organizations and individuals around the country. The main speaker at the rally was Rev. Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who said "Blacks and whites are fighting for the same thing. We didn't come over here on the same ship together but I'll be doggoned if we're not sinking on the same boat."

20,000 marched against racism in Boston on December 14.

Mum Cop "Suspended" in Rape Case

Chicago Police Supt. Rochford suspended a Foster Ave. District Patrolman, John McClean, for 30 days last month for refusing to tell authorities about any part he had in a gang-rape incident involving 2 police sergeants, 8 patrolmen and a 17 year old married woman. McClean is alledged to be one of 10 Foster Avenue District officers who gang raped a woman in December. The woman told police sex & homicide investigators that a patrolman stopped her on the street at about 11p.m. and told her she would be arrested for curfew violations unless she accompanied him to a motel. The woman accompanied the policeman to the motel where he raped her then called another policeman who also raped her. She said that over the course of the weekend 10 officers participated in the rape before she was able to escape them and call for help.

Find 10 Giant U.S. Corporations Paid No 1973 Income Tax

Ten of the nation's biggest corporations paid no federal income tax last year despite profits totalling nearly $1 billion, according to a study by Congresss' Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Among the ten were two Chicago based companies, UAL which owns United Airlines with earnings of $98.7 million and Continental Illinois Corporation, which owns Continental Bank with earnings of $105.8 million.

The study said that another 20 companies, with profits of $5.3 billion, paid income taxes of between 1% and 10%. The statutory corporate tax rate is 48%.

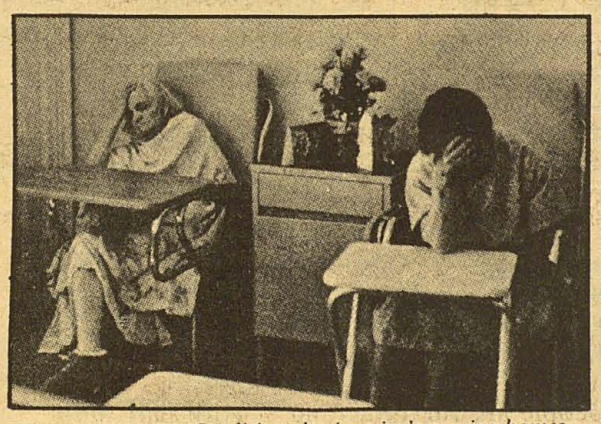
CIA Aide Quits As Probe Starts

The head of the counterintelligence division of the Central Intelligence Agency, James Angleton, resigned late last month in the face of forthcoming investigations of illegal domestic spying by the agency. President Ford and members of congress have promised inquiries into charges that, under the Nixon Administration, the CIA violated its charter by spying on American citizens.

Nursing Homes Hit for Horrors

Deliberate phyical injury or physical abuse of patients and life-threatening conditions exist in more than half of the nation's 23,000 nursing homes, according to a Senate Subcommittee report. Conditions "would make your blood chill" said the report, including the, "smothering to death of a patient taking too long to die." Other abuses included gross negligence, unsanitary conditions, poor diet, hazards to life, lack of medical care, theft from patients, reprisals against complainers, and profiteering. An earlier report called nursing home health - and - safety inspectors a "national farce".

One of many examples cited in the report - "the painful recollections of a woman from a Minneapolis suburb whose mother suffered a stroke and was taken to a nursing home. The woman returned the next morning to find her mother tied - without clothes - in a bed in the midst of her own waste. "It seared my memory, seeing her struggling to free herself, crying out for someone to help her," she said. "She clung to me and cried like a child over and over again: "Thank God, you've come, Thank God you've come".



Conditions in America's nursing homes "would make your blood chill" - Senate Subcommittee report.

Butz To Get New $150,000 Dining Room

The Agriculture Department, which is planning to require poor people to spend more for food stamps, is building a $150,000 dining room for the secretary of agriculture. The department said the project will make Earl Butz's dining facilities for guests "equal to our counterparts around town." Creating space for the new dining room will cost an additional $35,000 for remodeling.

Earl Butz

Indict 6 Sugar Firms On Prices

A federal grand jury has charged 6 sugar refining companies with illegal price fixing in 23 states. The jury which has heard more than 100 witnesses, returned two criminal indictments and 3 civil anti-trust suits. As well as price-fixing, the companies have been charged with preventing and suppressing the sale of "private label" or grocery chain sugar.

Little League and Girls

The Senate last month passed a bill giving girls the right to play Little League baseball on an equal footing with boys. The bill strikes out the word "boy" each time it appears in the 1969 Little League charter and replaces it with "young people". The changes will allow girls to play on any Little League teams in the nation. The Congressional decision follows a court decision last March that girls have an equal right to play Little League baseball. That decision was one of 22 class action suits filed across the country on behalf of girl ballplayers.

The World

Puerto Rico Strike Ends

The dramatic six week strike of Puerto Rico's 3,000 Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (AAA) workers has come to an uncertain and probably temporary end. Having pushed the colonial government of the island into a series of crises, the Authentic Independent Union (AIU) has chosen to go back to work and recoup its strength after the Christmas holidays. However the union's president made it clear that no contract had been signed and the workers were free to walk out again at any time. Repression against the AIU has dominated the island since Thanksgiving day as 1800 National Guardsmen called on by the colonial government patrolled Puerto Rico. There were scattered incidents of violence as these armed troops filled the cities, towns and countryside. Since no contract has been signed, more walkouts seem likely when the court battle over the 10% pay increase law is over, probably in early January.

Since Thanksgiving 1800 National Guardsmen have been called up to repress the strike by Authentic Independent Union workers in Puerto Rico.

U.S. To Boycott U.N. Aid Fund

The United States said last month that it will boycott a special United Nations fund being set up to provide emergency relief and development aid to the economically hardest hit countries. It was seen in the U.N. as retaliation by the U.S. against decisions passed earlier in the U.N. session that the U.S. had not approved. The U.S. said the fund was unnecessary and therefore they would not contribute.

EL AMANECER DE UN NUEVO DIA
THE DAWNING OF A NEW DAY

Jose "Cha Cha" Jimenez Runs For Alderman In The 46th Ward

Jose "Cha Cha" Jimenez: "The answer to eliminating slums is not to relocate them but to provide decent jobs, a decent standard of living and stable neighborhoods...Our people deserve a victory and we are supremely confident that this campaign will give them one."

"We've got a winning campaign and we're confident that we'll win the election" is the way Jose (Cha Cha) Jimenez describes his campaign for Alderman in Chicago's 46th ward. **"The main issue in the campaign,"** Cha Cha explains, **"is urban renewal."**

And if anyone understands the disastrous consequences urban renewal can have on a community and the people who live there it's Cha Cha Jimenez. Born August 8, 1948 in a slum of Caguas, Puerto Rico, Cha Cha came to Boston when he was two years old. His father, Antonio, was a migrant laborer at the time. After a year in Boston the Jimenez's moved to Chicago. At the same time Cha Cha's family moved to the U.S. -- the late 40's and 50's -- thousands of other Puerto Ricans were also being forced off their island to the U.S. because there was no work in Puerto Rico. In Chicago, Puerto Ricans moved into two communities -- one area around Madison Avenue from Ashland to Kedzie, the other along Clark Street from Ohio to North Avenue. Antonio Jimenez brought his family to the Clark Street community.

But "urban renewal" was beginning along Clark Street and Cha Cha and his family were forced to move nine times in six years -- all because of urban renewal. (Today Carl Sandburg Village and Old Town occupy the old Puerto Rican community on Clark Street).

Eventually urban renewal forced the Jimenez family to the Lincoln Park neighborhood. As one of the first Puerto Ricans in previously all white Lincoln Park, Cha Cha encountered a great deal of racism. Besides dealing with white racism, Cha Cha also got involved in the church to help keep him out of trouble. He was an altar boy and at one point in his life he wanted to become a priest.

Being a priest was not in Cha Cha's future, though, as he fell into the life of the streets. Just as many poor youths do, Cha Cha joined a gang and began getting into trouble with the law. His legal problems eventually led him to juvenile homes and jails. As might be expected, he became addicted to heroin. He was in and out of jail. Then in 1968 while in prison he made up his mind to beat the drug problem and bring some meaning to his life.

Like so many others, Cha Cha began to read while he was in prison. He began educating himself and he decided that when he finally got out he would dedicate his life to helping his people so no more youngsters would have to go through what he did. After getting out of jail he built three organizations -the Puerto Rican Progressive Movement, Concerned Puerto Rican Youth, and the Young Lords Organization (YLO).

The Young Lords Organization

The Young Lords were the old street gang that Cha Cha had been in. By the time he got out of prison the gang had fallen apart. But Cha Cha pulled it back together, not as a gang, but as a political organization. The Lords became very active in the fight against urban renewal in Lincoln Park. They helped to organize the Poor People's Coalition of Lincoln Park, an organization of all races which protested Daley's urban renewal and fought for low income housing.

The YLO became an effective political force in their community and the city. They built People's Park on the corner of Halsted and Armitage. They set up a free breakfast for children program, a clothing program and a free health center. YLO chapters began springing up across the nation.

Such an effective grass roots organization naturally angered the local power structure. When challenged, this establishment began to systematically repress the YLO. As the leader, Cha Cha was the main target. In 1969 and 1970 Cha Cha was arrested on 18 charges. He was only guilty of one -- taking $23 worth of lumber from a construction site to build a day care center.

Needless to say, this ruthless repression sent Cha Cha back to jail and the Young Lords into a period of reorganization. In the meantime, urban renewal chewed its way through Lincoln Park, and the Young Lords' community was once again forced north. This time to the 46th ward.

The Campaign

Experiencing the effects of urban renewal on themselves and their people, Cha Cha and the Young Lords were more determined than ever to stop this people removal. So, after getting out of jail, Cha Cha 'announced' as the candidate for alderman in the 46th ward. His announcement said: **"The answer to eliminating slums is not to relocate them but to provide decent jobs, a decent standard of living and stable neighborhoods."**

The campaign is seen as an extension and expansion of the work that Cha Cha and the YLO had been doing in Lincoln Park. Cha Cha explains his view of the elections and the campaign this way: **"We are using the elections to mobilize a lot of people. We don't necessarily believe that through elections we'll get our freedom."** Therefore, **"the primary goal of the campaign is to build a base among the people."**

So the goal is not just to get Cha Cha as an individual elected. Rather it is, through Cha Cha's election, to organize the community so it can speak and fight for itself. **"We're running the election and educating people about what's going on with elections. We're talking about unity. We're saying an individual doesn't make any changes. We've got to mobilize people because the people make change. To organize people you have to put them in some type of a structure. The campaign allows us to build that type of structure. We can build precinct captains, assistant precinct captains, precinct aides, building captains. We can basically take a little section of the city and say we have a little machine here, we have an organization. This community is controlled by the people basically, it's not controlled by Daley or the Republicans, or even independents; but it's controlled by a real people's movement."**

A people's movement needs people so the Jimenez for Alderman campaign concentrates on listening to and talking to the people. Campaign workers go door to door in the ward distributing the weekly campaign newsletter. Cha Cha attends house meeting after house meeting to get to know the people of the ward and explain his politics. There are also four campaign information centers operating throughout the ward.

Out of the campaign information centers there are four programs operating for the benefit of the people: health, welfare, legal and emergency food. Whether Cha Cha wins the election or not, these programs will continue to function and grow. Besides these four ongoing programs, the campaign workers also help people solve many of the other problems that come up on a daily basis.

Solutions

Through all of this activity you get the feeling that Cha Cha really listens to the people; he comes from the people. But more than understanding the problems, Cha Cha has solutions. The most important problem is urban renewal; the solution is to build stable communities. In order to reach this end, Cha Cha has already proposed to the City Council the establishment of community zoning boards that will be created in the wards that want them. The boards would be composed of residents of the ward and would be responsible for zoning in the community. This would effectively put urban renewal under local control and would stop the people removal aspect of improving the inner city. Once the community is stabilized, Cha Cha feels, the other problems like drugs, crime, unemployment, racism, etc. can be dealt with more effectively.

With as ambitious a campaign and as creative an approach to the election as possible, the Jimenez campaign will grind into high gear as the February 25th election date draws near. The fresh voice of an aldermanic candidate who is not a politician, but a representative of the people, is making itself heard very clearly in the 46th ward. And, as Cha Cha says, **"Even if we don't win the election, if we organize the people the campaign will be a real victory."** Since the campaign has already registered 3400 people to vote, and set up an extensive campaign organization, it would be fair to say that the campaign is already a victory. And come February 26th, don't be too surprised if you see a young Latino alderman from the 46th ward saying to his constituents, **"I want your ideas, your participation, in your government,"** as he walks to his new seat in the city council.

alderman FOR 46 WARD POR

Jose CHA-CHA Jimenez

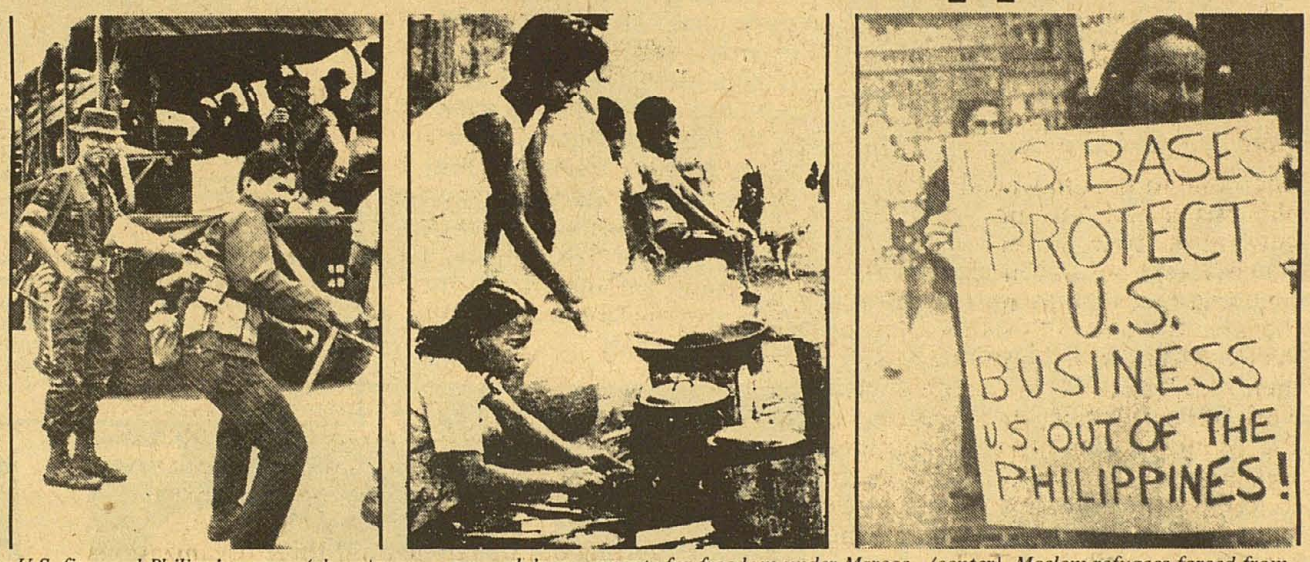
25DE feb vote feb 25TH

CAMPAIGN INFORMATION CENTERS

1046 W. Wilson Ave. (Suite 202)	334-3545
935 W. Grace St.	549-9457
1056 W. Lawrence Ave.	275-4778

Building Unity To End Fascism In Philippines

The first national conference of the Philippine anti-martial law movement was held in Chicago the weekend of December 28 & 29. The anti-martial law movement is made up of the organizations and individuals who have been working in the U.S. to end the fascist dictatorship that Ferdinand Marcos has imposed on the Filipino people and to support the people in the Philippines who are also fighting the regime. The Marcos dictatorship is supported financially and militarily by the U.S. government, so the anti-martial law movement has been attempting to force the U.S. government to quit supporting this dictator.



U.S. financed Philippine army (above) represses people's movements for freedom under Marcos. (center) Moslem refugees forced from their homes by Marcos's troops. (right) A protest in Boston, Sept. 22, 1974. Martial law was imposed by Marcos on Sept. 22, 1972.

Prior to the Chicago conference many people and organizations around the country had been working against the Marcos dictatorship, but there was little national co-ordination of the movement. At this conference all of the major anti-martial law groups in the country had representatives, so the movement could become more unified. Among the groups attending the conference were the National Association of Filipinos in U.S., National Committee for Restoration of Civil Liberties in Philippines, September 22 Committee, Philippines Information Bulletin, Union of Democratic Pilipinos (KDP), Friends of the Filipino People, and Movement for a Free Philippines. All of these groups have been working hard to end martial law ever since it was declared on September 22, 1972, so it was a meeting of committed activists. The conference focused on the need for unity in the anti-martial law movement; how to effectively counter the Marcos propaganda offensive in this country; how to help the thousands of political prisoners in the Philippines; and how to get the U.S. Congress to cut off military funds to the Marcos regime.

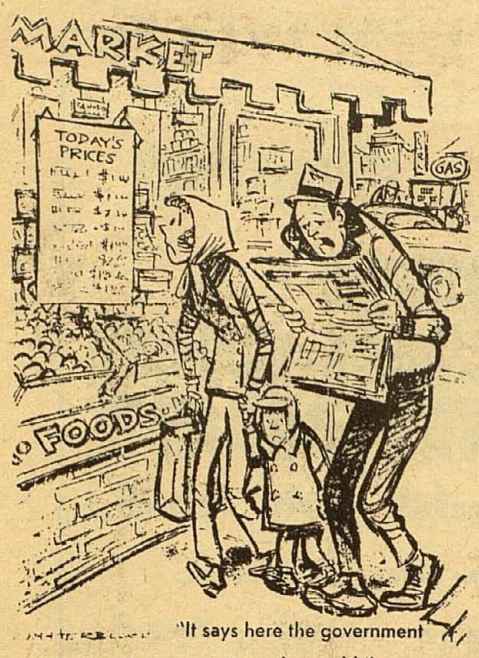
The primary thrust of the anti martial law movement will be to continue working in these areas by educating the American people about the true nature of the U.S. supported Marcos government. Thru this educational campaign people will mobilize to force the U.S. government to withdraw its military support, just as people mobilized to end U.S. military intervention in Vietnam. Without U.S. support, the Marcos government could not survive. The unity forged at this conference will make the anti-martial law movement more effective in the future.

On Saturday night, December 28, the conference presented an open forum on the Philippines. There were speeches about the history of the Philippines and the Marcos dictatorship. Father Bruno Hicks, a Catholic priest, told of his own experiences as a political prisoner in the Philippines. To round out the evening were some fine songs and a skit by the KDP cultural group.

All in all it was a very important and encouraging weekend for the anti martial law movement in the U.S.

PEOPLE'S GRAPEVINE

Here we are, back again, & we hope you had some really nice holidays, or should we say made the best of them because it's really hard to celebrate being broke. This cartoon seems quite appropriate.



"It says here the government is going to let us buy gold."

With the holiday season comes a feeling that we should go out of our way to help others – not just at a certain time of the year, but throughout our lives. For those of you who feel this way, we think that you could relate to this short poem which was written by **Rich Ahmann**, a prisoner in the **Joliet** State pen. He wanted us to print it not only for himself but for all prisoners across the country who feel the same.

Won't You Write

Won't you write a lonesome man tonight
Say what you want, it will be alright.
For a letter in prison is a beautiful sight
Won't you write a lonesome man tonight.

Have you ever really felt loneliness
Like sitting inside a cell
Hearing from no one and writing the same
It's lonely when you don't get no mail.

I wait so patiently for a letter
From anyone to say what's happenin'
But when the man comes he keeps on goin'
And I feel sad cause I struck out again.

So won't you write a lonesome man tonight
Say what you want, it will be alright
For a letter in prison is a beautiful sight
So won't you write a lonesome man tonight.

If you could spare a few minutes you could write to Ri Richard Ahmann, Reg. No. 77298 Box 112, Joliet, Illinois.

• • • •

And while we are on the subject of people who are victims of the legal system we'd like to explain to our many friends & readers who are incarcerated in **Leavenworth** that the reason you did not receive Vol. 6, No. 8 of **RUA** was because **Warden Daggett** did not approve of the article we wrote exposing the conditions at Leavenworth. So he returned all of your papers to us. As if you don't understand the conditions already!

• • • •

On a lighter note, we'd like to sing out happy birthday to **Ann Burke** (January 1), **Patricia Wood** (January 16), **Danny Mosher** (December 25), & **Mao Tse Tung** (December 26).

To **Gary Merriman**, deep in the heart of **Texas**, all of your friends in Chicago & Waukegan hope that you had a real nice birthday.

And candy seller **Becky Brown** reports that her friend **Cindy Hollian**, her grandfather **Charles Koshwer**, & herself all celebrated birthdays in December. Must have been quite a month of partying for that crew.

• • • •

With all of the depressing things happening it's always nice to report on good news. We've heard that **David Crosby & Graham Nash** did a benefit for the **United Farmworkers Union** in San Francisco. That's a good way of using your talents for the people.

Rolling Stone Magazine reports that **Marlon Brando** is currently starring in & co-producing a movie about **Wounded Knee.** Apparently he has persuaded **Steve McQueen, Jane Fonda, Barbara Streisand, Paul Newman & Lee Marvin** to appear in the movie working for the minimum union pay. This way a maximum amount of profits can go to the American Indians. That's just great!

Congratulations are in order for **Ma & Pa Jacobsen** from Albany Park who celebrated their 25th anniversary on November 27th.

More congrats to: **Gilbert Justiano & Monica Prendez** who were married on December 21, all your friends thank you for a wonderful reception; **Gil & Yvette** who celebrated their first wedding anniversary on December 9th; **Frank & Debbie Kramer** on the birth of **Robert Allen** (6 lb. 7 oz.) on December 14.

Mike and Kathey Merrino [seated right and center] pose with their new baby, Maria Elaine, and their friends.

Extra special applause for all of the high school women who are involved in making basketball a women's as well as men's sport. The recent tournament is the result of much hard work & struggle. But it was really worth it!

We'd also like to express our appreciation to 42 members of the U.S. Air Force who are stationed at **Lowry Air Force Base** in Colorado. These 42 men signed the petition to the Waukegan City Council. The petition asked the city council to urge President Ford to grant unconditional amnesty to all Vietnam era draft resistors & deserters. Your support really helps!

"Hi Ya Fellas.
I'm your new President, er...Vice-President."

• • • •

An apology to the **workers from Stewart Warner** who attended the Christmas party at **The Korner.** None of the pictures we took turned out. Sorry.

• • • •

Before we leave we have a more serious thing to think about: **Yasir Arafat**, leader of the **Palestinian Liberation Organization**, has warned that the U.S. & Israel are scheming so that the U.S. can militarily take over Arab oil wells in the Mideast. We can't allow our military to just go around taking over other countries like that, can we?

• • • •

For all of you who were unfortunate enough to miss the dance on January 1 (see page 15) the next one will be February 1 at the Midland Hotel.

• • • •

We'd like to close this time by wishing all of the brothers at the **Camp Atterbury Job Corps Center** the best. And we'd like you all to keep on keeping on.

Ellen Moose Camp, chairperson of the Wounded Knee Offense/Defense Committe, spoke to 200 people at the Church of the Holy Covenant on December 15. She told of the continuing struggle of the American Indian Movement and the residents of Wounded Knee for their full rights; Also featured at the event, which was sponsored by Rising Up Angry, Chicago Women's Liberation Union, New American Movement, and Puerto Rican Socialist party, was Native American singer, Buddy Redbow.

To All the brothers & sisters who knew him and especially to his family and Jacquie we express our deepest sorrow at the death of **Johnny Matthews.**

We would like to extend our sympathy and love to the family of **Wesley Coleman**, who died tragically on Christmas Day.

Cooperative Energy Supply

PEOPLE'S DANCE & JAM

BRINGING IN THE NEW YEAR TOGETHER WITH A REAL FINE TIME!

On January 1st 1975 Cooperative Energy Supply presented its first of six scheduled up and coming peoples celebrations and dances. Held at the very friendly Midland Hotel in downtown Chicago, this cultural gathering truely proved to be a real fine time for the people.

In the Great Hall of the People Cooperative Energy Supply showcased Waukegan's very exciting Fast Eddie band, and the newly regrouped Bran' Spankin'. In the George Jackson Joint guests enjoyed wholesome and delicious refreshments, record spinning, folk music and the fine and exciting Latin Street Poetry of David Hernandez and his band.

Films were featured in the Villa Theater, including the historic Potemkin. A special treat of the evening was Chicago's best light show by Blessed Realm. Cooperative Energy Supply's next event will be Feb. 1st, saturday night, at the Midland Hotel, 172 W.Adams. Tickets are $3.50 in advance, $4 at the door, and everyone is welcome. Come, and bring your friends: you too will have a truely fine time!

A PEOPLES CELEBRATION AND DANCE

SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 1
8 p.m.- 1 a.m.
MIDLAND HOTEL
172 W. Adams
Admission $3.50 advance
($4 at the door)

for more information 472-3120.

'Twas the first of the New Year and all 'cross the Land,
The people were scribbling resolutions they planned.

My promises this year aren't fancy or frilled,
But dollars to donuts, they will be fulfilled.

'Cause all my old habits must cease and desist,
So "loose twenty pounds" was the first on my list.

And "don't blow the paycheck","see my family more",
And "instead of ride, walk". My list ran to four.

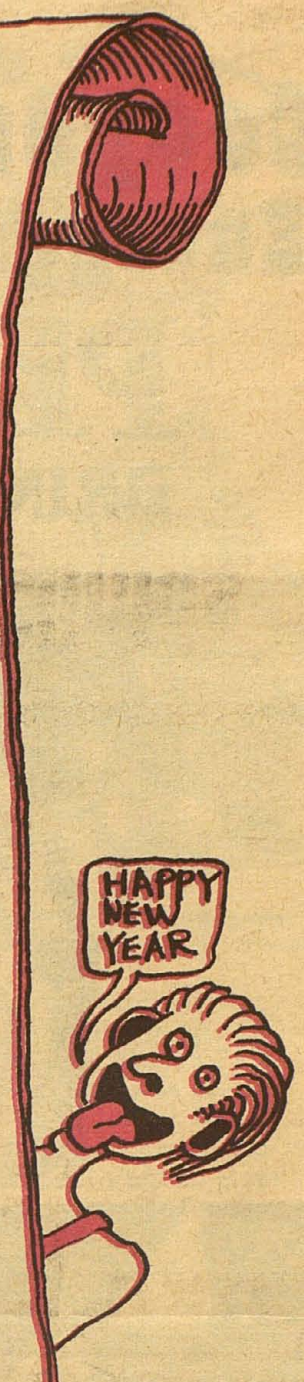
But the motive for weight lose was not my willpower.
It's the price on the eggs, meat, milk, cheese and flour.

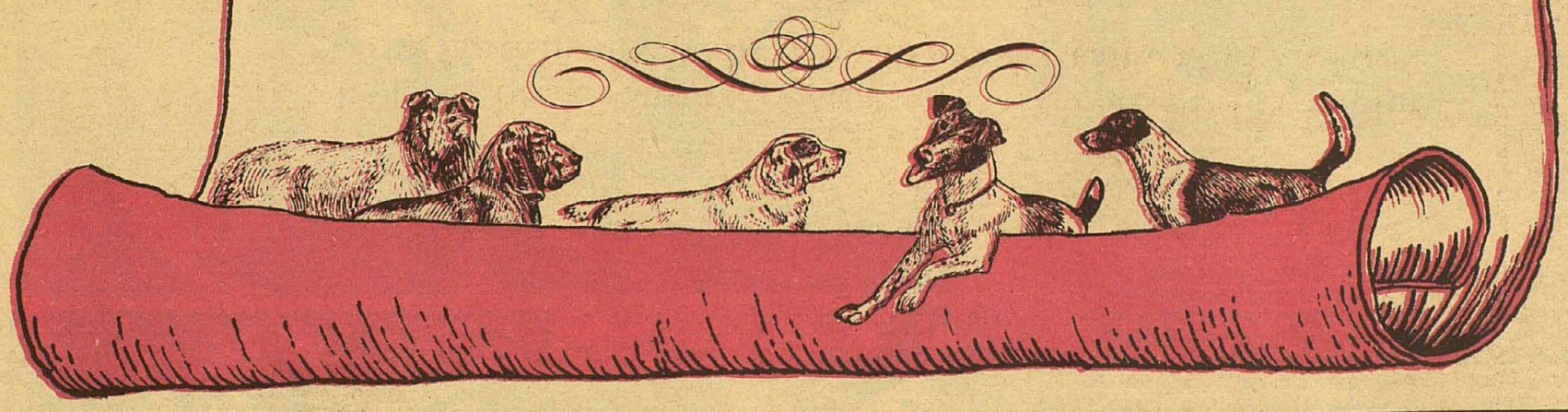
And I won't blow my paycheck. I will keep every dime.
I'm layed off at the factory. I'll be home all the time.

Then the bank took my mustang. That sure made me blue.
Got a Ford in the White House, guess I can't afford two.

So it seems that if we will see "seventy-six",
All us old dogs better learn some new tricks.

Cause from my spot in the dog house,
it looks like bad weather.
So in "seventy-five" we must all stick together.





Rising Up Angry Office

The Rising Up Angry office and Right On Books are located at 1215 W. Belmont, Chicago. We are open every day except Sunday, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. and on Mondays and Wednesdays til 9 p.m.

Telephone: (312) 472-1791

Free Health Care

The Fritzi Englestein People's Free Health Center is a Rising Up Angry Program. The clinic provides free medical care to people living in the Lakeview and Lincoln Park Communities. When patients cannot be treated at the clinic, we send patient advocates with them to other medical institutions to make sure they get good care.

For information, call 472-1791 from 1 to 6 p.m. everyday.

Legal Clinics

The Rising Up Angry Legal Program deals with criminal cases, housing, welfare, civil cases, divorce, military, consumer fraud, labor law, or just hassles of any kind with the law. Our lawyers are inexpensive. No one is turned away for lack of money.

There are 3 legal clinics in Chicago:
South Side: Call 472-1791 for information
North Side: 1215 W. Belmont
7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday Nights
Bethel United Methodist Church
4256 N. Ridgeway
7 p.m. to 9.p.m. Monday Nights

Call 472-1791 for more information.